

Cincinnati Advertisements

F. G. MAGUIRE. J. M'CLURE.
E. MAGUIRE & CO.,

Produce Dealers, and General Commission
Merchants,
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BROADWAY HOTEL,
January 1, 1846. CINCINNATI O.

ALLISON OWEN.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHOICE WINES, TEAS, FRUITS
spices, and Fancy Groceries,
NO. 32, COLUMBIA STREET,
LYONS, ILL.

The following articles constitute a portion of his present assortment, and will be sold low for cash:

Teas—The choicest varieties of Black and Green, in canisters, boxes, chests, and half chests.

Coffees—The very best quality of Mocha and Old Government Java.

Sugars—Windsor and Woolley's Loaf, Powdered and Crushed Brown, Molasses, Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Hockheim or Jubbelsmeyer, Sparkling Hock, Moscat, &c. P. Tenreiro, Sicily, Nevada, Malaga, French White Wine, &c. Some of them where they are made, and very cheap.

[illegible]

Congress Water direct from the springs at Saratoga;
Seltzer Water from Germany;
Sperm Candles; Lynch's Sperm Oil;
A great variety of rich English Sauces;
Homopathic and Sweet Chocolate; Cocoa;
Cocoa Paste; Raisins; Currants; Citrons;
A complete assortment of Nuts;
Fresh Peaches, in glass jars and fancy boxes.

English Barry and Pure Apple Cheese; Sag Sago, do.;
An assortment of Pickles, Preserves, and Brandy Fruits;
Pure ground Spices of all kinds;
Superfine Mustard, French and concentrated do.;
English do. Cayenne; fine Table Salt;
Cassia; Nutmegs; Canton Ginger;
Mustard, White and Potato Cuttings;

Charlie Power Orange and Lemon Syrup;
 Pine Apple, Guava, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry and Sarsaparilla
 Syrups;
 Russell's celebrated Shaving Cream;
 Spanish and French Oives; Ceylon;
 White Wine Vinegar; Rose Water;
 Syrup of Roses; Bay Water; Anchovies;
 Anchovy Paste; Sardines; Orange Flower Water.

Peach Water; Attract of Lemon;
 Westphalia Ham; Almond Soap; Macaroni;
 Vermicelli; Fine Crackers; W. I. Pepper Sauce;
 Flour Mats;
 'Fancy Vegetables,' such as Fresh Lobsters, Salmon, Shad,
 Mackerel, etc., put up in tin canisters and hermetically sealed.
 Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters;
 Dr. Klenz's

NEFF & BROTHERS,
S. WEST CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREET.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SAMUEL N. PIKE & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, ALEM, AND AMERICAN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
No. 22, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.
January 1, 1846

S. B. BIRDSALL,
No. 40, MAIN STREET, SECOND DOOR ABOVE COLUMBIA STREET

WHOLESALE dealer in Boots and Shoes, and agent for the
Manufacturers.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1846

R. B. BOWLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FURNISHING GOODS.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, COTTON
YARNS, &c.
NO. 25, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.
January 1, 1846

RAWDON WRIGHT & HATCH,
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS.

BAYLEY & HARTWELL.
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 47, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

January 1, 1846

TAYLOR & ELLIS,
NO. 23, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE attention of Merchants from Kentucky is invited to our
stock of IRON GOODS at wholesale. January 1, 1846

J. D. JONES, Cincinnati. C. JONES, Philadelphia.
J. D. & C. JONES,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS
NO. 19, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1876

C. A. SCHUMANN,
WHOLESALE GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
DEALER IN
FLOUR, AND IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS.
No. 25, Main street, between Front and Columbia, Cincinnati, O.

REFRIGERATORS: John H. Glossebeck, Esq., Madison, Wis.; James
Esq., Wm. Greene, Esq., Messrs. Spinger & Whiteman, N.
S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati—Messrs. J. W. Schmidt & Vogt
Oelrichs & Krueger, L. & T. Poppe, New York—Messrs. Schmid
& Co., James McGregor & Co., Curtis & Buddendorf, New Or-
leans.
January 1, 1846

JAMES JOHNSTON & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HAVE on hand a constant supply of Dry Hides, Sole Leather,
Upper Leather, Harness Leather, Skirting Leather, Cast
Oil, Lined Oil, Pig Iron. January 1, 1896

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Paints, Oils, Varnish and Dye-stuffs.
THE subscriber having a large and well selected stock of every article in his line of business, purchased chiefly from the importers and the Eastern markets, is at all times prepared to sell to Druggists, Physicians, and others in the country, on a good terms and as low prices as any house in the West. Particular

lar attention is paid to orders from Physicians, as every article
will be guaranteed of the best quality. On hand—
200 oz. of Sulphate of Quinine;
100 oz. Hydriodate of Potass;
100 oz. of Iodine;
50 bds. of Alum;
50 carboys Oil of Vitriol;

100 bbls. Logwood;
50 do. Fusilic;
50 do. Nicaragua;
2 do. Blue Vitriol;
200 lbs. Calomel;
100 do. fresh Turkey Opium;
Paint Brushes of all sizes, &c.
I am the manufacturer and proprietor of the justly celebrated

article called ARDNER'S VEGETABLE LINIMENT, a popular remedy for fresh burns or scalds, fresh wounds, rheumatic pains, &c. Also, for horses it excels in the cure of sprains and bruises, cuts or wounds, scratches, corks, chafes or galls, film on the eyes, &c. This article will be furnished to dealers at auction prices as well warrant them in keeping it for sale.

I manufacture PUTTY by steam power, and can warrant it to be the best in the market.

it superior to that of any other; put up in compact and neat
 which prevents it from getting hard; and sell it at the reduced
 price of 4 cents per lb. by the hbl.

JAS. S. GLASCOE, DRUGGIST,
 January 6, 1846. N. E. cor. 4th & Main streets, Cincinnati.

MESSICK & TAYLOR.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall supply of GROCERIES, and are enabled to offer a well assorted and carefully selected stock, at the very lowest market prices. They intend keeping up a full stock during the winter, and will spare no exertions to render entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their business.

cles of COUNTRY PRODUCE which may be consigned to the
care January 1, 1946

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 10, 1846.

Prayer by the Rev. W. C. Dandy, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.

Mr. EVANS presented a petition.

Mr. EVANS moved to dispense the rules to enable him to offer a resolution, instructing the committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of passing a law compensating Commissioners of tax for services performed before the change of the mode of taking lists: rules dispensed and resolution adopted.

Mr. W. P. BOYD moved to dispense the rules for the purpose of distributing the House bills: agreed to.

A H. R. amendment to a Senate bill to change the Anderson and Franklin county line, was concurred in.

Sundry H. R. acts were read the first time, and referred to appropriate standing committees.

A resolution from the H. R. that the Governor be addressed to remove Geo. W. Kouns from the office of Justice of the Peace for Carter county.

Mr. TODD presented a letter from Lewis Sanders, U. S. Hemp Agent for Kentucky, on the subject of supplying the Navy Department with hemp of domestic growth, which was read.

Mr. BUTLER moved that it be referred to the committee on Federal Relations: negatived.

Mr. WOODSON moved that it be referred to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures: agreed to.

The H. R. resolution for the removal of Geo. W. Kouns from the office of Justice of the Peace for Carter county, together with the report of the select committee of the House on the case, were read.

Mr. CONNER moved the following resolution: Resolved, That the resolution of the House of Representatives in relation to the removal of Geo. W. Kouns, be referred to a committee of five, who shall hear the testimony of the memorialists and the accused, and to report the Senate at as early a day as practicable.

Mr. PATTERSON moved the following as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. CONNER: Resolved, That the Senate go into committee of Whole on the resolution from the House of Representatives removing by address Geo. W. Kouns, a Justice of the Peace for Carter county, at 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 19th, and that said Kouns be heard in his defence.

Mr. PATTERSON withdrew his resolution.

Mr. CONNER'S resolution was then adopted, yeas 31, nays 6, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, A. Boyd, W. P. Boyd, Bradford, Bradley, Bramlette, Chenault, Conner, Duffin, Dyer, Fox, Gray, Hardin, Harris, Heady, Helm, Henderson, Holloway, James, Marshall, Newell, Patterson, Slaughter, South, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Walker, Wallace, and Woodson—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Butler, Crenshaw, Evans, Key, Peyton, and Todd—6.

Mr. PEYTON moved that the committee of five be instructed to take into consideration the evidence reported by the House of Representatives, and such other testimony as shall be introduced before them, and report their opinion thereupon to the Senate: adopted.

Mr. A. BOYD, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills which were signed by the SPEAKER.

Mr. PATTERSON moved that the orders of the day be dispensed to allow the committees to report: negatived.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The special order—a bill to incorporate the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky, was read by the Clerk, when

Mr. PATTERSON moved that the rules be suspended to allow the committee on Propositions and Grievances to report in reference to the erection of the new county of Underwood out of part of Caldwell: agreed to, two thirds concurring.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom had been referred sundry petitions and remonstrances for and against the establishment of a new county out of Caldwell, and to whom had been committed a H. R. act to establish the county of Underwood, then reported the same back to the Senate, with a statement of facts, but without any expression of opinion by the committee.

[The Speaker here announced the select committee on the resolution and address from the H. R. for the removal of George W. Kouns from the office of a Justice of the Peace for Carter county, as follows, namely: Messrs. Peyton, Swope, Butler, Newell and Todd.]

Mr. PATTERSON moved that the H. R. act to establish the county of Underwood lie on the table till the first day of June.

Mr. PATTERSON moved a call of the roll: called and the Senators all present.

And the question being taken on laying the bill on the table till the first of June, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 22, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. W. P. Boyd, Bradford, Bramlette, Butler, Chenault, Crenshaw, Evans, Fox, Gray, Hardin, Helm, Henderson, Holloway, Key, Patterson, Peyton, Slaughter, Taylor, Thurman, Todd, Walker and Woodson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, A. Boyd, Bradley, Conner, Duffin, Drake, Dyer, Harris, Heady, James, Marshall, Newell, South, Swope, Thomas and Wallace—16.

MOTIONS—BY CONSENT.

Messrs. NEWELL and SWOPE were excused from serving on the committee of five on the H. R. resolution for the removal of George W. Kouns from the office of Justice of the Peace for Carter county, and Messrs. HARRIS and PATTERSON appointed in their place.

Mr. PEYTON moved that leave of absence till next Saturday be granted to Mr. FOX: granted.

Mr. SLAUGHTER, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of John Rix: referred to a select committee.

Mr. BUTLER, leave to introduce a bill to alter the terms of the Louisville Chancery Court and the Jefferson Circuit Court, and for other purposes: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SLAUGHTER, leave to introduce a bill to amend the laws in relation to the inspection of salt: referred to a select committee.

Also, leave to introduce a bill to amend the charter of the Bardonia Female Academy: referred to a select committee.

Mr. EVANS, leave to introduce a bill to revive and amend the act incorporating the Louisville, Nashville and Knoxville Rail Road Company: referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 10, 1846.

Prayers this morning were said by the Rev. Mr. ALLEN, at half past 9 o'clock, and the Journal of yesterday was then read by the Clerk.

DISPENSATION OF THE RULES.

Mr. WORTHAM, from a select committee, reported a bill to reduce the price of vacant and unap-

propriated lands in Grayson county: [reducing the price to three cents per acre:] passed.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH introduced a bill to construct additional Locks and Dams on the Kentucky river: which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. CONNER reported a bill for the benefit of Sheriffs: which was read, &c., and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GARDNER reported a bill to change the time of holding the Butler County Court: to the 3d Monday in each month: passed.

Mr. G. also reported a bill, entitled, an act to amend an act, entitled, an act, to establish a Seminary of learning in Morgantown, and for other purposes: passed.

Mr. BROWN had leave to introduce a bill to regulate the time of holding the County Courts of Lawrence county: which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PETERS offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That Saturday next be set apart for the purpose of receiving reports from select committees.

On motion of Mr. BARLOW, the resolution from the Senate, as amended in the House, for the final adjournment of the Legislature on Monday the 23d inst. was taken up; and the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. DALLAM, to-wit: add to the resolution the words, "at three o'clock in the afternoon:" it was concurred in: and then the resolution was adopted.

Petitions, &c., were now presented by Messrs. McKELLUP, DESHA, HARLAN, MOORE, B. STONE and WHITSETT: which were severally received and referred.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

THE EXEMPTION LAW.

The CLERK announced the unfinished report, to-wit: a bill to repeal the law exempting specific property from execution, and reviving the law exempting \$250: The question being on the adoption of the rider proposed by the gentleman from Cumberland, [Mr. Haggard:] to-wit: That one additional bed be allowed to each family having six children: The amendment was negatived.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH then proposed his rider read on yesterday, to-wit: That articles exempted by law from execution shall not be given up without the consent of the wife, given in writing and attested by some bona fide house-keeper of the neighborhood and by the oath of the officer charged with the execution.

Mr. HARDY proposed to amend the rider, so as to prevent its conflict with other provisions of the bill, by adding the words, "unless the amount exempted shall exceed \$250."

Mr. L. COMBS objected to the rider on principle. It was conceding the breeches to the wrong person—with respect to the ladies, he said it. [A laugh.] He feared it would be as the entering wedge to a course of influences to revolutionize the whole dominion of the country. [Continued laughter.] He objected to such an effectual transfer of the husband's dominion; and feared that the effect of the rider, if it should be adopted, would be to destroy the bill, &c.

Mr. WORTHAM, To settle the difficulty between the friends of the bill, he would move to lay the subject on the table: but withdrew for

Mr. J. S. SMITH. He would hardly think that the idea of a transfer of dominion could produce any considerable sensation on the part of a true man. He would not think that the alarm about the dominion of their wives could strike them very sensibly. But if the law should protect any body, it should protect the defenceless and the weak. The humble housewife, of all God's creation, was the most liable to want and wretchedness; and if her husband forsake her when visited by poverty, and when want and oppression show themselves within her dwelling, she becomes absolutely without protection, unless it can be found in the benevolence of legislation. Mr. S. offered his amendment in no spirit of levity; and he would ask for it the consideration of gentlemen of experience in the operation of our execution laws. He knew gentlemen upon this floor who were not unmoved by the appeals of suffering families, and who had often stood up with throbbing hearts, to the rescue of the unfortunate against their unfeeling creditors. It was not a thing unrequited in this country for such a door to open for the intervention of the hand of benevolence. While the worthless husband would betake himself to the grog-shop, to avoid witnessing the misery and wretchedness of his family, the officer would frequently come in, and the wife would have to live it over. As to such a man, Mr. S. had no wish to protect him; he would not only be willing to deprive him of his goods, to the very last, but he would go for placing him upon the treadmill, and subjecting him to all the hardships of working for his bread, &c.

Mr. MAYES was in favor of the rider. The principle was correct, that this law should protect the families of poor men; and hence the propriety of the phrase of bona fide housekeeper. The benefits of the law did not apply to such as were not housekeepers, &c. When the subject first came up for consideration, Mr. M. thought he would be willing to exempt an additional work-beast and woman-saddle; but there had been so many amendments attached to it since, and its original features had been so changed that he should be compelled to vote against it. One of the amendments provided that the sum of the value of the articles exempted should not exceed \$250; and the bill provided no means by which this value should be ascertained. The consequence would be, that the officer charged with the execution would have to settle upon the value of the exempted articles at his own peril. If, in his opinion, the execution debtor should be disposed to retain such specific articles as are worth more than \$250, he must levy till he reduces the estate to that sum—and then he becomes liable to be sued for trespass; and, if in his judgment, the execution debtor should reserve such articles as might come within the limit of \$250: he would then be liable to a suit on his bonds by the execution creditor: and thus would be opened a door for the most interminable litigation. The same exception was applicable also to the exemption of \$50 in lieu of the extra work-beast, &c.

Mr. E. SMITH moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table: and the yeas and nays being required thereon, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 46, nays 44, as follows, to-wit:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Balle, Barkley, Barlow, Barnett, Barclay, Botts, G. Bowling, Brawnner, Brooks, Clarke, Cleveland, J. Combs, Darnaby, Dudley, Evans, Falls, Gardner, Gore, Haggard, Hatfield, Hay, Head, Headley, A. Johnston, Jones, Kelly, Layne, Mason, Mayes, McCampbell, Moore, Peters, Purdon, Railey, Short, E. Smith, J. Smith, Sparks, Speed, S. Stone, Wallace, Wheat and Wortham—46.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Anthony, Breeden, Brown, Cessna, L. Combs, Connor, Cox, Dallam, Desha, Duncan, Ford, Fennell, Gano, Glenn, Glover, Harlan, Hardy, Howell, Hinton, Jackson, D. B. Johnson, Mayhall, McKellup, Miller, Murray, Myers, Orr, Priest, Reid, Rodman, Seaton, Shawhan, J. Speed Smith, Stephens, Stevenson, B. Stone, A. W. Thomas, Wm. Thomas, Walker, Whitlock and Whitsett—44.

So the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. MAYHALL asked for a dispensation to enable him to report the Magistrates' book bill from

the committee on the Library: which was negatived.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary KOUHLIASS now reported the action of that body on sundry bills, &c.

Mr. HARDY moved a dispensation to take up a joint resolution just reported from the Senate: whereupon,

Mr. COX made a question of order, to-wit: whether it were parliamentary for a member to move a dispensation of the rules, while the Chairman of a standing committee was entitled to the floor to make reports.

But the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. BALLEE moved that the gentleman from Union be allowed to record his vote on the motion just decided by which the exemption bill was laid on the table.

Mr. DESHA proposed to extend the motion so as to allow any member absent at that time to record his vote: but the motion was withdrawn for

Mr. JOS. SMITH, who moved a re-consideration of the said vote: upon which motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DALLAM moved a call of the House: which was negatived.

[Mr. DALLAM, from the Enrollments committee, now reported sundry bills as correctly enrolled, &c.]

Mr. SEATON was then heard in opposition to the general provisions of the bill: but favoring the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Madison.

Mr. J. S. SMITH was then heard in favor of the general provisions of the bill, and asking the House to distinguish and divide the question by voting separately upon his amendment and upon the bill—so as that the rider might not be permitted to interfere with the passage of the bill.

The question being then taken on a reconsideration, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 47; nays 46.

The question recurring, Shall the bill be laid on the table? the motion was withdrawn; and the following amendments, proposed further by way of rider, were successively read for the information of the House, to-wit:

Mr. HARDY proposed to amend, to the effect, that, when the plaintiff in execution shall file his oath before the Magistrate, stating that he truly believes the execution defendant has reserved more than the value of \$250, it shall be the duty of the Magistrate to appoint commissioners to value. &c.

Mr. MILLER offered an amendment providing for the valuation by two commissioners, in the case where the execution debtor avails himself of the \$50 exemption.

Mr. BROWN sent up an amendment providing for the same case; and authorizing the officer, charged with the execution, to administer an oath to the appraisers.

Mr. R. C. BOWLING proposed an amendment, providing that the defendant in execution may be allowed to exchange with the officer such articles as the law exempts, for such other articles in his hands as the debtor may prefer, being of equal value. &c.

The question recurring on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Madison,

Mr. DALLAM said, that it must be apparent to the mover of this amendment, [Mr. J. S. Smith,] that it would require all the strength of its friends: to pass the bill; and it was evident that the amendment would operate as an incubus, and it might defeat the bill. He would ask that gentleman, who protection his amendment would extend to the wife of a house-keeper? If the man were disposed to give up such articles of his property as the law protected for the benefit of his family,—if he were so disposed, could he not as well make a private sale of those articles? The fact was, that the amendment would extend to the wife no protection whatever. But the fact was, that no man had a right to hold property who was in debt; and this whole thing of exemption was a mere favor of the law, enacted for the protection of the wife and children. As the effect of the amendment, therefore, was merely to load down and encumber the bill, he would respectfully ask the gentleman from Madison to withdraw it, that the friends of the measure might pass the bill.

Mr. E. SMITH then proposed, for information, the reading of a substitute, to the following effect, to-wit: That each man of a family, and being without real estate, &c., on his application to the County Court for that purpose, shall receive a pre-emption right to settle and appropriate fifty acres, which he may select from the unappropriated lands of such county; and such occupant shall have the right to direct the survey of such fifty acres, and a patent for the same shall be issued for his benefit, free of charge. [Laughter in the House.]

Mr. J. S. SMITH. The gentleman from Rockcastle had overwhelmed him with his benevolence. He should be pleased to hear the gentleman on the merits of his proposition; but he would rather decline accepting it as a substitute. [Laughter.]

Mr. E. SMITH then withdrew his proposition, and moved to lay the whole subject on the table—demanding the yeas and nays. But

Mr. J. S. SMITH asked that the bill and amendments be referred to the committee on the Judiciary: which carried, and the subject was referred accordingly.

IN THE ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House went into committee of the Whole on the Railroad bill—Mr. DESHA in the Chair: the question being on the adoption of the SPEAKER'S amendment (quoted yesterday): which being read, Mr. WALLER proposed to amend the amendment by striking out and inserting the following, to-wit:

"That the company shall pay yearly into the Sinking Fund fifty cents upon every share of stock, after a dividend of 8 per cent. shall have been first paid to the stockholders."

And he proposed also to amend the 8th section after the word "lien" by adding the following: "Provided, That the State shall have a right to subscribe for a number of the shares of the new stock, equal to the number of shares of the old stock, for which she had paid par value, and shall receive a credit on the books of the company for the full amount of said subscription."

Mr. WALLER was then heard at length in support of his amendment, and the general provisions of the bill: and he was followed by Mr. PETERS, on the same side.

Mr. G. BOWLING opposed: and when he had concluded,

Mr. COX moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. BROWN called for a division of the question.

And the first question being, Shall the committee rise? it was decided in the affirmative.

And then the question, Shall the committee ask leave to sit again? was decided in the negative.

Mr. COX now suggested the dilemma in which the committee stood—being virtually out of session without having made any disposition of the bill—having refused to ask leave to sit again, and neglected to authorize the chairman to report the bill to the House. No new motion could now be made in committee, and even the chairman occupied his place informally.

Mr. BROWN. The only course that could be taken was to report the bill to the House: and the refusal to ask leave to sit again was equivalent to such a determination on the part of the committee.

The SPEAKER then resumed the Chair.

Mr. COX moved that the bill and amendments be

re-committed to the committee on Internal Improvements: but was ruled out of order—the SPEAKER being about to announce the daily recess. But

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the House took up a Joint resolution of the Senate, for the appointment of a Joint committee to examine certain claims: which was read as follows, to-wit:

Be it resolved, &c., That the committee on Finance in the Senate, and the committee on Claims in the House be, and they are hereby, appointed a joint committee to examine all the claims to be included in the appropriation bill for the present session, before being presented to the House.

The resolution was adopted.

And then the SPEAKER announced the recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The SPEAKER resumed; and then the House went again into committee of the Whole on the Railroad bill—Mr. DESHA in the Chair: the question being on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. POPE now asked that the following proposition to amend be read for information, to-wit:

Be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said State of Kentucky, after the said Railroad shall have been completed, from Louisville to Frankfort, or Louisville to Lexington, to purchase out all the stock not owned by herself, upon paying therefor the amount paid by the stockholders with—interest from the time the same shall have been paid, less the dividends declared thereon and received by the stockholders: and upon paying said amount or tendering the same, it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of said Company to release and convey to the said State all the said stock as aforesaid, by proper instrument of writing, to be acknowledged by them, and recorded in the Court of Appeals. And upon their failure to do so, it shall be lawful for the said State to file a bill in any of the Circuit Courts within this Commonwealth against the said President and Directors, and compel the same.

Mr. J. S. SMITH was then heard at length in opposition; and, closing, proposed the following condition for the modification of the bill, which was read for information, to-wit:

"The further condition of this act is, that the President and Directors of said Company shall, within six months after the passage of this act, transfer to the Governor of this Commonwealth, and his successors in office, shares of the stock of said company, equal, at par value, in amount to the sums laid out and expended by the State in the construction of said road, amounting to—dollars; and also the sums laid out and expended by the State in the slack-water navigation of the Kentucky river, amounting to—dollars; that the road and the river become the joint stock of the Company and the State: but that the river and the tolls thereon belong exclusively to the State, and be under its control, until the amount which shall be expended in the works on said road by said Company shall equal the amount invested in shares of said Company by the State; then, if not finished, the Company and the State to furnish equal sums for its completion: Provided, That should the tolls on said road, before its completion, amount to more than the tolls on the Kentucky river, the excess is to be equally divided between the State and said Company."

Mr. L. COMBS rejoined, and was heard again in favor of the bill—making a vigorous speech against the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Madison.

Mr. J. S. SMITH replied at length to Messrs. COMBS and POPE, and defending the policy of his amendment.

Mr. COX moved that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again, but gave way for

Mr. L. COMBS, who made a short response to Mr. J. S. SMITH.

Mr. WALLER'S amendment, offered as a substitute for Mr. Speaker UNDERWOOD'S amendment, was then rejected.

Mr. Speaker UNDERWOOD'S amendment was then adopted.

Mr. WALLER moved an amendment giving the State a right to subscribe a number of shares in the stock of the new Company equal to the value of the shares she held in the old: adopted.

Mr. WALLER moved an amendment, in effect incorporating a Rail Road Company from Lexington to Maysville: adopted.

Mr. J. S. SMITH then moved the amendment above indicated: (that the Railroad Company transfer to the State shares of stock equal to the cost of the Kentucky river improvements, &c.) adopted.

Mr. HARDY read two amendments he desired to propose, to strike out the 4th section and the proviso of the 5th section; but no vote was taken.

On motion of Mr. COX, the committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

Mr. POPE moved the previous question: ordered. The House then concurred in all the amendments proposed by the committee of the Whole.

The yeas and nays being required on the adoption of Mr. J. S. SMITH'S amendment, were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Barnett, Begley, George Bowling, Brawnner, Cleveland, J. Combs, Desha, Duncan, Elliott, Evans, Gano, Gardner, Haggard, Harlan, Kelly, Hatfield, Hay, Head, Headley, A. Johnston, Kelly, Lapsley, Layne, Mason, Mayes, McCampbell, McKellup, Moore, Murray, Orr, Priest, Purdon, Shawhan, Short, J. S. Smith, Sparks, Speed, Berry Stone, Shelby Stone, A. W. Thomas, Wm. Thomas, Thurston, Walker, Wallace, Wheat, Whitlock and Wortham—48.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Anthony, Barkley, Barlow, Botts, Breeden, Brown, Brooks, Cessna, Clark, Clarke, L. Combs, Connor, Cox, Dallam, Darnaby, Dudley, Ford, Fennell, Glenn, Glover, Gore, Howell, Hinton, Jackson, D. B. Johnson, Jones, Mayhall, Maxey, Miller, Myers, Orr, Peters, Pope, Railey, Reid, Rodman, Seaton, Elisha Smith, Joseph Smith, Stephens, Stevenson and Waller—43.

Messrs. ANTHONY and COX severally moved the House to adjourn, both of which motions were negatived.

The question being then taken on engrossing and reading the bill a third time, it was decided in the negative without count; and so the bill was rejected.

And then the House adjourned.

FRANKFORT AND CINCINNATI PACKET.

The new and splendid steamer ISAAC STEEL, Master, will leave Frankfort for Louisville, every Monday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Frankfort for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to

A. Z. BOYER, Frankfort, Ky.
SWIFT & ROBINSON, Lexington, Ky.
IRWIN & FOSTER, Cincinnati, O.

January 28, 1846—GOS. d.c.w.16.

STEAMBOAT KENTUCKY.

THE fine new steamer KENTUCKY, Capt. STEEL, Master, will leave Frankfort for Louisville, every Monday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, will leave Louisville every Sunday at 9 o'clock, for Frankfort, and every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, P. M. for the Harrodsburg Landing, and will leave the Harrodsburg Landing for Louisville, at 9 o'clock, A. M. every Thursday, and the Versailles Landing, at 5 o'clock, P. M. For freight apply on board.

G. W. OWEN, Agent, Frankfort.
C. BASHAM, Jr., Agent, Louisville.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

JUST received at the Literary Depot, (at the Commonwealth Office,) another supply of Tiers' History of the Commonwealth and Empire under Napoleon, as far as the 5th number. Also, a large lot of Novels, Magazines, and other publications, in a cheap form.

January 20, 1846

SPEECH OF Mr. W. P. BOYD.

In Committee of the Whole, in the Senate of Kentucky, January 19, 1846, on the bill to amend the act concerning Slaves, February, 5, 1845, and for other purposes.

Mr. CHAIRMAN—

The bill under consideration presents questions to my mind, at least, of the most serious character; questions, as I conceive, involving some of the most valuable rights of a free people. For all overt acts the Legislature has from time to time provided adequate punishments; but never before has a proposition been submitted to this body to punish by pains and penalties, the expression of opinions upon any subject. With the fanatic abolitionists of the north, I have no sympathy; their officious interference with our institutions, with relations which they do not understand nor appreciate, must meet with the reprobation of every good citizen. For myself, I have no apprehension that their opinions upon the subject of slavery can ever produce any dangerous influence upon the white population in

malicious writing against the Government or laws of the United States, &c. The Senator, (Mr. Helm's) amendment, which constitutes the essence of the bill, provides, "that if any person shall execute, or attempt to execute, any slave or slaves in this Commonwealth to insurrection or rebellion against the laws, or to resistance against the exercise of the lawful authority of the owner or possessor of such slave or slaves, by the publication or circulation of any pamphlet, newspaper, circular, letter, or any other seditious document, or in any manner whatsoever, shall be subject to indictment in the county where such offense was committed, and upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; and on failure to pay the same, shall be committed to the jail of the county until the fine and costs, including Jailers' fees, shall be paid." Now, I understand the effect of this to be, that if any person shall publish any thing upon the subject of slavery which shall excite, or have a tendency to excite to sedition, the slaves of this State, such person shall be liable to the penalty. Slavery is an institution of the laws of Kentucky. Any person, therefore, who questions the policy, or the propriety in any sense, of the existence of slavery in this State, may render himself liable to the penalty of this act, because such discussion may excite the slaves, or it may be construed as an attempt to excite the slaves. Writings and publications to show that it is the true interest of the State to pass acts for gradual emancipation and colonization, may be considered seditious. There are men who consider every man an abolitionist, who is in favor of gradual emancipation. I look upon this amendment, therefore, as possessing a strong analogy to the sedition law.

The State of Kentucky, in her celebrated resolutions of 1798, was the first to denounce the alien and sedition laws. She was followed by Virginia, whose Legislature sustained the resolutions of Kentucky. And shortly after, the distinguished citizen of Virginia, was selected to the first office in the gift of the American people. So obvious indeed was the sedition law, that the administration was not only hurled from power, but it is always remembered with terms of reproach upon the names of its authors.

Our fathers, emerging from the struggles of the revolution, determined to put the liberty of the press upon a different basis from that upon which it had rested in Great Britain. In England, the authority over the press was claimed by the Crown, as subject to its control. No publication could be made but by the approval of the licensers, authorized by the Crown or the Star Chamber. But in the United States, the people, the source of all power, in forming a free Government, chose not to establish any tribunal to decide what was or was not proper for publication. They declared in all their Constitutions that the press should be free. When the Constitution of the United States was submitted for the ratification of the States, it contained no clause in regard to the press. The clause now in that instrument, securing the freedom of the press, was sent up as an amendment, and ratified in the mode provided.

Sir, the proposition of the Senator from Hardin is inconsistent with the 7th section of the 14th article of the Constitution of Kentucky, which declares, "That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of the Government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof."

The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write or print upon any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Gentlemen say that the amendment under consideration is authorized by the last member of the section: "being responsible for the abuse of that liberty." But this cannot apply to any abuse touching the Constitution and laws; for in the first part of the section it is declared in the strongest terms, "that no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof." It refers to the abuse of the free communication of thoughts and opinions, touching the characters of others, for any abuse in this particular, he shall be responsible.

bunal will you establish, to ascertain and judge what sentiments may be of evil tendency? I have heard certain seeds in religion denounced as opponents of liberty, and their sentiments denounced as calculated to subvert our free institutions. There are also dangerous political heresies abroad in the land. Which of these shall be next made penal? Will the Legislature here, for the first time, since the alien and sedition law of far-famed memory, establish a censorship over the press? A censorship that will inform the people what may be wholesome for them, and what poisonous—what they may freely write, publish and talk about, and what they may not open their mouths upon? There is a bill upon the table to modify the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves. It is believed by some of our citizens that that law encourages the spirit of abolition, and that the agitators and discussions upon that law tend to excite sedition. When that subject, a few years ago, was made the theme of excited discussion in the county of Fayette, it was thought by a distinguished citizen of that county, that, during that year, there had been more murders, burnings, and outrages among the blacks, than had ever taken place in any year before. In a communication afterwards made to the public, facts of this character were recited to prove that the advocates of that law, by their writings and speeches upon the subject, excited sedition. There will be some discussion, perhaps, upon that law, here before this session comes to a close, that may come within the purview of the proposition now before the committee.

Sir, I have only glanced at a few things upon this subject. I may err, but I am opposed to the proposition in its present shape. Other Senators, who differ with me, will no doubt consult their own best judgment; I accord to them the same purity of intention, to benefit our gallant old Commonwealth, which I claim for myself. I am content to confide in the laws upon slavery as they are; neither the state of the times, nor the welfare of the people, require, in my judgment, any such measure as that now proposed. I consider it a dangerous innovation of a right always held sacred, fraught with tendencies to excite and disturb the public mind, and more likely to arouse than to allay discussion.

NOTE.—Mr. Helm's amendment was afterwards withdrawn, and substituted by Mr. Butler's amendments, which constitute the second and third sections of the act as it passed the Senate.

THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1846.

COLONIZATION NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, will be held in Frankfort, on Thursday evening next (the 12th) at 8 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. The annual report will be presented, and several addresses will be made. The members of the Legislature and the public generally, are invited to attend the meeting.

Rev. Dr. STODDER, Missionary to India, will address the children and teachers of the Sabbath Schools, in the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All persons connected with the different Sabbath Schools, and friends of the cause in the town, are invited to attend. The centre block of pews will be reserved for the children.

THE SABBATH CONVENTION will meet this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church. All delegates will be present at that hour.

To-night at 7 o'clock at the same place, a number of addresses will be delivered. The members of the Legislature and public generally, are requested to attend.

CORRECTION.—In the yeas and nays in yesterday's paper on the substitute offered by Mr. DeHann to the bill repealing the law exempting specific property from execution and reviving the law exempting §330, the Reporter placed Mr. Anthony's name in the negative. He was not in the House when the vote was taken.

We were happy to see Mr. Henderson, who had been confined to his room for several days by a pleuritic affection, in his seat yesterday in improved health.

THE FORGER ARRESTED.—One of our city police officers, having in custody Edgar, the young man who sold a forged check to Messrs. Hatchings & Co., last week, arrived here in the Tom Metcalfe this morning. Edgar left here on the Blue Wing the same day he sold the check, and gave the money which he had received for it to the clerk of the boat to take care of it, until he should reach Frankfort, remarking that he had sold a check here. Only \$150 were found in his possession. It is supposed that he appropriated the remainder of the money in paying his debts in Frankfort, where he has been for some time.—*Loc. Jour.*, 9th.

The young man spoken of above, has been fighting here some weeks as "Lieut. Adgate of the U. S. Army." He had the skill to impose on some of our good people, by his address; and managed to thrust himself in some genteel circles. He reported here, that he had reached Louisville on his way to Jefferson barracks, but was prevented by ice in the river, and therefore came here to spend his time till the re-opening of navigation. We understand he swindled divers and sundry persons at Versailles, Lexington and Winchester, by borrowing money under false pretences.

COLONIZATION.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that the \$15,000 subscription for the purchase of territory in Liberia is completed, and it would have been much sooner, had not the terms of it required that the whole amount should be given by fifteen individuals. An additional subscription of \$5,000 for the same object has been made in smaller sums. With this \$20,000 it is proposed to purchase the whole remaining territory from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, and thus forever banish from 200 miles of coast the accursed slave trade.

BRITISH PATENT.—A writer in Blackwood's Magazine estimates the number of papers in Great Britain at 4,000,000, or one-seventh of the Empire. The proportion is as follows: In England 1,500,000, in Ireland 2,300,000, in Scotland 200,000. Since 1815, a period only of thirty years, there has been raised for the relief of the poor alone in England upwards of £200,000,000, or about one thousand million of dollars.

REMARKS OF MR. MAYHALL, OF HANCOCK, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1846, ON THE §330 EXEMPTION LAW.

Mr. M. said, he arose for the purpose of opposing the amendments proposed by the gentleman from Livingston and Hardin. He was in favor of the §330 law, believing as he did, from due and impartial investigation in the whole matter, that that exemption law was the only one that could operate equally upon the citizens of this proud Commonwealth—upon the rich man and the poor man alike. Sir, what are the facts in relation to the specific exemption law as it now stands? Why, sir, your wealthy man, who may be surrounded with all the luxuries of this life, may perchance fail in business, or through some mishap may be brought upon a level with the man of humble circumstances in life—his property is subjected to the auctioneer's hammer and exposed to sale. Now, sir, why is it that you will give him still the advantage of the man whose fortune has never smiled upon him? Why this discrepancy? Are we not flesh and blood alike? But, sir, under the present law, the rich unfortunate man will have all the specific articles named in the present exemption law, and all of them of the most superior quality, which will amount, sir, to some six or seven hundred dollars, upon a reasonable calculation. Yes, sir, your mahogany bedstead, with your feather beds two feet deep, and your large fashionable pillows and bolsters—even, sir, the two beds, now exempt, would be worth some three hundred to four hundred dollars; while, on the other hand, the humble and unfortunate man is entitled to his two straw beds, worth some five or ten dollars. I ask again, why this discrepancy? The man, sir, upon whom fortune has never smiled—the man who, by the labor of his hands and the sweat of his brow, has reared up his little family, may, through some unfortunate change of trade, or some unforeseen event, be reduced to the *denier* resort of his creditors. Now, sir, where are the articles of exemption, where is your carpeting, and your mahogany bedsteads, your eight dollar chairs, &c.? They are not to be found. No, sir, a couple of small straw beds, one pot, one skillet, one hoe for the old man and four boys to hoe with, one clapping axe for a half dozen boys to chop with, and no horse. This, sir, is the situation of some families; and still there are men on this floor, and representatives of the people, who are in favor of this unequal, this unjust law. We only ask two hundred and fifty dollars worth of property, but let that be equally and fairly distributed; let the man and his wife set apart a great many small articles, of little or no value, for the convenience of her family. But, sir, under the present law, she has no choice, and every thing must be sold that the dignified Constable, in his wisdom, under the stern edicts of the law, may choose not to set apart, and in many cases, there are very few articles that come exactly under the purview of the law. It is wrong, it ought to be remedied. Sir, we, as legislators of the people of Kentucky, ought to pass those kind of laws that will operate impartially and fairly upon all, upon the rich and the poor alike. This is the only fair principle. Therefore, sir, I am opposed to all amendments. Two hundred and fifty dollars is enough; that is all we ask, but let us have it equally, as God sends the rain upon the just and the unjust.

Sir, these facts are known to every one. They are truths that will stand the crucible of investigation. Sir, the yeomanry of Hancock county are a hardy, bold people—they do not complain of their lot, but, sir, they are an intelligent and enterprising people, who demand their rights as a matter of right—they feel they are entitled to them. Sir, the people of Kentucky are a law-abiding people; they are disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, rather than show a rebellious and disorganizing spirit. Then, sir, we, as their Representatives, should take a firm, bold stand—our laws should pass through the crucible of fair and impartial investigation. If, sir, a portion of our hardy yeomanry are thus left, stripped of all the comforts of life by your unfair and partial exemption law, will they not resort to other parties will they not become dissatisfied, and, as a remedy, remove from under the influence of such laws. Sir, should we not cultivate a feeling of harmony, of friendship, of brotherly love between every class of our citizens? We should know no distinctions, excepting those of honesty—no name, except that of a Kentuckian. Then, sir, let us harmonize our laws, and protect our citizens by good and wholesome enactments, operating equally and fairly upon all. Such, sir, is this two hundred and fifty dollars exemption bill. Therefore, sir, I hope it will pass, and that those amendments will not prevail, as the very intention of them is to burthen it down. I hope thus all the friends of the bill will vote against all amendments, as two hundred and fifty dollars is all we ask, and all we want; but let us choose that amount in such articles as we may want, and such as we need.

VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.—Sir John Herschel says, of all the amusements which can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man, after his daily toils, or its intervals, there is nothing like reading an entertaining newspaper. It calls for no bodily exertions, of which he has had enough or too much. It relieves his home of its dullness and sameness, which, in nine cases out of ten, is what drives him to the ale-house to his own ruin and his family's. It transports him into a lovelier, and gay, and more diversified and interesting scene—and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment, fully as much as if he were so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself next day in real necessity and comforts for himself and his family, and without a headache.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

OF Splendid Piano Fortes and Sofas.
Will be sold at public auction, positively without reserve, on Friday the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at TAYLOR & KENNAN'S AUCTION STORE, Two Rosewood Piano Fortes, manufactured by L. Gilbert, of Boston, and warranted by him to be equal to any made in the United States. Professors of Music and Ladies, and also those who wish to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine these instruments previous to the sale. Each Piano Forte has the patent action invented by L. Gilbert, and his guarantee will accompany each instrument. Also, at the same time and place, several fine *Spring and Sofa*. The proprietor will be present and superintend the sale. Terms, cash.
Feb. 11-21 TAYLOR & KENNAN, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.
A first rate second hand ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE and harness, Apply to C. G. GRAHAM.

W. & C. FELLOWS & CO., AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
DRY GOODS—LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
Connected with Fellows, Johnson & Co., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, New Orleans. Cash advances made on shipments to either house.
January 1, 1846.

LAST NOTICE, POSITIVELY.
We have heretofore notified the public of our obligations to the State, to settle up in full once in each year, and have requested those having accounts with us, to settle them on or before the 1st day of November annually, to enable us to meet our engagements as aforesaid. We are now compelled to say positively and for the last time, that those who have not settled with us on or before the 1st day of November last, must come forward forthwith, and close their accounts up to that date, or we shall certainly place them in the hands of our agent for collection.
J. C. CRAIG & HENRY, Agents and Keepers Ky. Penit.
Jan. 12, 1846—1m4md

FRANKFORT FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The third session of this school will commence on the 2nd day of March next. The services of a young lady (who was highly educated) will be the principal of this institution while conducting the female department of the Board Academy, have been secured as an assistant. The principal takes great pleasure in introducing and recommending her to the public, entertaining as she does, a high opinion, not only of her attainments, but her ability as an instructor. She therefore feels fully authorized to assure her patrons and the public generally, that no pains will be spared to impart such instruction in all departments, as shall qualify the young ladies for usefulness in whatever sphere they may be destined to move.
Mrs. MARY T. REXYAN, Principal.
Miss MARY F. TOWNSE, Assistant.
February 6, 1846—secss.

CLOVER & BUTTER SEEDS.—20 bbls. Clover and Blue Grass Seeds, for sale very low by D. & G.
BLUE LICK WATER.—35 bbls. fresh Blue Lick Water, just received and for sale by D. & G.

20 KITS No. 1, Trimmed Mackerel, for family use, for sale extremely low by D. & G.
DRIED PEACHES AND APPLES can be had at DEXON & GRAHAM'S, No. 3, Swaney's Row.
February 6, 1846—lt.

DODD'S FASHIONABLE HAT STORE,
144 Main Street,
THREE DOORS BELOW FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI.
The Hat is acknowledged to be an important part of dress; therefore it becomes interesting to learn where a genteel, well made article can be procured. I have the citizens of Frankfort, and its vicinity, who may visit Cincinnati, to call and examine the quality and finish of my hats; feeling confident that I can give satisfaction.
Wm. Dodd.
January 12, 1846.

WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists.
No. 470, NORTH SIDE MAIN, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
KEEP constantly on hand one of the best and best assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Indigo, Bladder, and all kinds of Fine Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varinises, Brushes, Glassware, Window Glass, Virginia and Kentucky Tobacco, and all other goods, which we purchase for cash from the Importers in New York and Boston, and are determined to sell at a very small advance for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual dealers.
January 1, 1846.

M'GRAIN & MERIWETHER,
No. 510, NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, NEAR THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN, and Manufacturers of all kinds of STOVES, GRATES, and CASTINGS, Tea-kettles, Saddlery, and Tinware.
January 1, 1846.

J. S. MORRIS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky.
WE keep constantly on hand, a very extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Indigo, Bladder, and all kinds of Fine Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varinises, Brushes, Glassware, Window Glass, Virginia and Kentucky Tobacco, and all other goods, which we purchase for cash from the Importers in New York and Boston, and are determined to sell at a very small advance for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual dealers.
January 1, 1846.

HADEN T. CURD, Wholesale Grocer, and Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
415, MAIN, BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH CROSS STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, Flaxseed, Gypsum, Beeswax, &c., &c.
January 1, 1846.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, LAMPS & FANCY GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of FINE and FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, &c., consisting in part, of fine Gold and Silver Watches, fine Gold Chains and Keys; Pink, Cameo, Topaz and Garnet Breast-pins and Bracelets; fine Diamond and Garnet Finger Rings; Ear Rings; Gold and Silver Lever Watches; and a great variety of Fancy and British Ware; Silver Ware; fine Cutlery; Corne-lious and Crs. Solar Lamp Lamps; Grandclothes; and a general assortment of Watch Makers' Tools and Materials; Military Goods, Musical Instruments; together with a great variety of Fancy and Staple Goods—all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.
Watches repaired and warranted for one year.
Gold and Silver taken at the highest price, in exchange for Goods.
HENRY FLETCHER,
No. 463, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE.
January 1, 1846.

F. E. PUGH, Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
No. 420, CORNER 6TH AND MAIN STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
MERCHANTS, Travelers and Farmers, will find it to their advantage to call and see what bargains are to be had for cash. All kinds of Country Produce bought at the best market price.
January 1, 1846.

JAMES H. REYNOLDS, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 45, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
GOODS SHIPPED to any care should be so marked.
January 1, 1846.

WALLACE & LITHGOW, No. 520, MAIN, NEAR PEARL STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
SHEET IRON, SHEET METAL, and all kinds of Tin Plate, Cop-per, Sheet Iron, Black Tin, Zinc, Rivets, Timmer's Machines, &c., &c.
January 1, 1846.

LOOK! LOOK!—NEW HAT STORE.
J. G. FRANK & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats & Caps, 433, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Louisville and the traveling public generally, to their splendid new store, No. 433, where will be found one of the largest and most superbly furnished and elegantly appointed HAT AND CAPS ever before seen in the West.
Louisville has long wanted such an establishment as we desire to make the ability and we now have the room necessary to carry out our improvements in the business, and it shall be a house where Gentlemen can always rely upon getting the very finest article, with the shape and style most suitable to their person. In a word, our aim is to make this such an establishment as shall merit the patronage, and at the same time gratify and please the customer.
January 1, 1846.

JARVIS & TRABUE, Wholesale Dealers in FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN, AND AMERICAN STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
FORSYTH & MAIN, THIRD STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1846.

RUPERT & LINDENBERGER, Louisville, Kentucky.
NOW HAVE, and shall continue to have, one of the most extensive stocks to be found in the Western country, comprising a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Spices, with a great variety of other Goods, many of which we import directly, purchased exclusively for Cash; to which they invite the attention of Merchants, Druggists, Physicians, Manufacturers and Dealers generally—prices very low for Cash.
Country Produce of all kinds, or the usual time to punctual customers.
January 1, 1846.

J. B. WILDER & CO., Wholesale Druggists.
No. 448, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH CROSS STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
(Sign of the Golden Mortar.)
REMOVAL.—We have moved to the large and commodious Warehouse recently built by us, No. 448, Main, between 5th and 6th cross streets, where we shall be happy to have a call from our old friends and customers, and buyers generally, and where we can offer them decidedly the largest and best assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Tobacco, Window Glass, Apothecaries, Shop Furniture, &c., &c., ever offered in the West, and at prices much below what these articles have usually been sold at. The very constant and prompt prices of these articles were sold at in the large cities in the West, was a subject of complaint for many years; we were the first to reduce these prices, and the large patronage that we have received during the past seven years, is ample testimony of this fact; and to those who are disposed to buy goods at the lowest rates, we can say, give us your patronage and we will certainly give you full satisfaction.
January 1, 1846 No. 448, Main street, Louisville.

H. D. NEWCOMB & BROTHER, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
No. 1, 1846 WALL STREET, LOUISVILLE.

Louisville Advertisements.

R. G. CUTLER & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FINE GOODS, GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Nos. 452, 454 & 456, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
HAVE now on hand a very extensive assortment of all descriptions of Dry Goods, suitable to the country trade, and which they will sell for cash or country produce fully as low as they can be bought in any of the Eastern markets, costs of transportation added. Their great facilities in obtaining Goods from the Manufacturers and Importers, at their very lowest terms, give them great advantages in the way of offering bargains to their customers; and Country Merchants generally would find it to their interest to examine their Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Their Dry Goods stock consists in part of the following, in all their different varieties, viz:

DRESS GOODS.
FANCY PRINTS—great in variety and new in style, comprising the latest patterns thrown into market by the American manufacturers.
GILGIMAS—French, English and American Mousline de Laines, Cashmere de Cosse, Balzines, &c.

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
100 bales Brown Sheetings, of the best brands made in the U. S. BLEACHED SHIRTINGS—30 cases Bleached Shirtings, comprising all varieties of prices.
TICKINGS, HILLINGS, &c.—15 bales Red Tickings; 5 bales Brown Drillings; 3 bales Canton Flannel.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
Cloths, Cambrics, and Vestings;
Red Flannels and Canvas Flannels;
Kentucky Jeans, plain, blue, &c.;
Red Flannels, Irish Linens;
Striped, Merinoes, &c., &c.;
White and colored Cambrics;
Jacquets, striped and plain;
Book Muslin, and Muslin;
Bishop Lawn, Cap Netting, Green Borage;
Bombazines, Woaded and Silk Serges;
Apron Check, Black Wadings;
Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c.;
Blue and colored Sewing Silk;
White and colored Spool Thread;
Blue, white and colored Patent Thread;
Hooks and Eyes, Percussion Caps;
Buttons, in all their varieties;
White and colored Skin Thread;
Black and Cotton Handkerchiefs;
Combs of every description;
Gum and worsted Suspensers, &c., &c., &c.

Their stock of GROCERIES, &c., which is always heavy, and consists of a more complete assortment than can be found in any House in the West, and which they will always sell at the very lowest rates for cash or country produce, consists in part of the following, viz:

500 bags prime Rio Coffee;
200 " Java and Laguayra Coffee;
3 bales superior old Mocha Coffee;
75 bbls. prime No. 1 Sugar;
120 bbls. Plantation Molasses;
30 boxes Double Refined Leaf Sugar;
100 bbls. N. O. Leaf Sugar, different numbers;
20 " Crushed and Powdered Sugar;
10 " Clarified Sugar;
30 half chests G. P. and Y. H. Tea;
150 lb and 12 1/2 boxes G. P. and Y. H. Tea;
25 half chests Fowling Tea;
150 boxes James River Tobacco, various brands;
25 " Missouri do. do.;
25 " Kentucky do. do.;
50,000 Spanish and Half Spanish Cigars;
800 boxes Nails, assorted sizes;
400 boxes Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Blacklead;
250 half and quarter boxes Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel;
30 bbls. Salmon;
10 " Pickled Herrings;
250 boxes Painted and Varnished Buckets;
50 boxes Painted Tubs;
200 boxes by 10 and 12 1/2 Glass;
300 coils Manila Rope, assorted sizes;
1,200 coils Spanish Oil;
500 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
Together with a complete assortment of Spices, Dye Stuffs, Liquors, Wines, &c., &c., &c.
January 1, 1846.

BELL & TERRY, WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH CROSS STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAVE constantly on hand a very general assortment of Goods in their line. Sugar, Whiskey, Coffee, Tea, Indigo, Mustard, the best brands Cheviot Tobacco; with a great variety of articles, which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for Country Produce, Feathers, Gypsum, Beeswax, Flax Seed, Lard, &c., &c.
January 1, 1846.

J. C. BUCKLES, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
PARTICULAR attention paid to receiving and Forwarding Produce and Merchandise to all parts of the world. Storage charged.
January 1, 1846.

E. HOLBROOK, No. 471, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
OF all kinds of Tobacco and Feathers, solicits the attention of Country Merchants and dealers generally, visiting the city, to give a call before purchasing elsewhere.
January 1, 1846.

NEW UNION BRASS & IRON FOUNDRY, JOHN T. BROOKS & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Louisville and the public generally, that they are now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Machinery at their Foundry, on Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, such as Steam Engines, of superior quality; Cotton, Woolen, Hemp or Experimental Machinery of every description; all kinds of Blacksmith Works; Castings of every kind, such as Water Boxes, Fan Wheels, Plough Moulds, Manic and Water Wheels, &c.; all kinds of Wood and Iron Castings of every description; and Fancy Pipes made and set upon the most reasonable terms; Grate Bars for steam Boats and other Furnaces of improved patterns; and all kind of Brass Work made to order; Brass Castings; Spindles, Soliers, Cogwheels, &c., &c., &c.
JOHN T. BROOKS & CO.
Cash paid for old Copper, Iron and Brass. January 1, 1846.

McLEAN & BACON, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 440, MAIN, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH CROSS STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1846.

WALKER'S NEW CITY EXCHANGE AND RESTAURANT,
PEARL & THIRD STREETS, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

At this establishment can be had all the Luxuries and Delicacies of the season. Files of papers, from the principal cities of the Union, are kept for the accommodation of strangers and others.
January 1, 1846.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in the store now occupied by Messrs. Lewis & Wilkes, under the firm of ROBINSON, PETER & CARY, and the retail branch of the business at the old stand on Market street, between 3d and 4th streets, under the firm of PETER, ROBINSON & CO.
ARTHUR PETER, R. A. ROBINSON, GEO. H. CARY.
January 1, 1846.

ROBINSON, PETER & CARY, Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, Window Glass, &c.,
North side of Main street, two doors below Fourth, have a large and complete stock of articles in their line, and will soon be in receipt of their large spring supplies, purchased of Importers and manufacturers at the eastern cities, by use of the firm, upon the most reasonable terms.
We invite our old friends and customers, and dealers generally, to send us their orders or give us a call, assuring them that we can offer every inducement our market affords.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1846.

B. F. BAKER & CO., MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.
Office, No. 8, Blackstone Street, Boston. January 1, 1846.

L. L. SHIREVE & CO., MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
IMPORTERS of Hardware, Cutlery, Steel, &c.; Manufacturers of Iron, Nails and Steel, and dealers in American Hardware of all descriptions.
January 1, 1846.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
THE subscribers are constantly receiving new and desirable Goods, and have now on hand,
5,000 Pieces Newest style FANCY PRINTS; together with a good assortment of Cotton and Woolen Goods, suited to the season, which they will sell at the lowest market price. They respectfully invite Country Merchants to call and examine their stock.
DANFORTH, LEWIS & CO., 441 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
January 1, 1846.

NOCK, RAWSON & CO., Main Street, opposite the Bank of Louisville, LOUISVILLE, KY.
AGENTS for the sale of every description of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c., &c.
January 12, 1846.

1020 BOXES VIRGINIA TOBACCO, embracing many of the most superior and favorite brands, in store for sale very low, by N. C. RAWSON & CO., Main st., opposite Bank Louisville, Ky.
January 12, 1846.

